# Exhibit 40

## KATHARINE STRONG JOHN DOE vs TRUSTEES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

October 28, 2019

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

JOHN DOE \*

V. \*

TRUSTEES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

#### ONLINE VIDEOCONFERENCE

#### DEPOSITION OF KATHARINE STRONG

Deposition taken at the Hanover Inn, 2 East Wheelock Street, Hanover, NH, on Monday, October 28, 2019, commencing at 10:58 a.m.

## Court Reporter:

Jennifer A. Vaillancourt, LCR

LCR No. 42 (RSA 310-A:161-181)



1	APPEARANCES:
2	For the Plaintiff: PRO SE
3	(Present via online videoconference for his
4	questioning of Ms. Strong only.)
5	For the Defendant: DINSE, KNAPP & MCANDREW, PC By: Shapleigh Smith, Esq.
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7	Burlington, VT 05401 (802) 864-5751 smith@dinse.com
8	-and-
9	WADLEIGH, STARR & PETERS, PLLC By: Christopher P. McGown, Esq. 95 Market Street
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11	cmcgown@wadleighlaw.com (Local Counsel.)
12	(Present via online videoconference.)
13	Videocometence.)
14	Also Present: Dana Scaduto, Associate General Counsel, Dartmouth College
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### KATHARINE STRONG JOHN DOE vs TRUSTEES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

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5	EXAMINATION: Page	
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9	EXHIBITS FOR IDENTIFICATION:	
10	None.	
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# KATHARINE STRONG JOHN DOE vs TRUSTEES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

October 28, 2019

1	KATHARINE STRONG	
2	having been duly sworn by	
3	Ms. Vaillancourt, was deposed and	
4	testified as follows:	
5	EXAMINATION	
6	BY MR. SMITH:	
7	Q. Ms. Strong, could you state your full name	
8	for the record.	
9	A. My name is the Katharine Strong.	
10	Q. Could you tell me your current position.	
11	A. I'm director of Community Standards and	
12	Accountability at Dartmouth.	
13	Q. And how long have you been in that position?	
14	A. I've been in that position three-and-a-half	
15	years.	
16	Q. Okay. Could you describe the roles and the	
17	responsibilities of that position.	
18	A. My job is to manage the Office of Community	
19	Standards and Accountability. I have a staff of three.	
20	We manage all response to of the College to	
21	undergraduate student misconduct.	
22	Q. Okay. So does that mean that you oversee the	
23	disciplinary process for students?	



A. My office does, yes.

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- Q. And could you generally take us through that disciplinary process.
- So we review reports from across campus Α. Yes. on a daily basis. We look at those reports to see first if they concern the behavior of undergraduate students. If not, we set them aside. We then look at those reports that concern the behavior of undergraduate students and determine whether or not there has been a possible or an alleged violation of the standards of conduct. If the answer's "no," we set them aside; if the answer is "yes," we use a two-part test. One, is there -- in the past, has a similar violation resulted in a student's removal from the college? If the answer is "yes," we begin the serious misconduct process, which will go before the Committee on Standards. If the answer to that question is "no," we prepare to have an administrative hearing which will not interrupt a student's time at Dartmouth.
- Q. Who are the people that review the reports that you just identified?
- A. By and large, it's the four of us in the office.



- 1 Q. Okay. And who are those people?
  - A. So Adam Knowlton Young is the assistant director for the office, Hayley Racine is our case coordinator, and Adelle Marie Cloutier is our office manager.
  - Q. Are where do the reports that you're reviewing come from?
  - A. They come from a variety of sources.

    Security, UGA reports, reports sent to the college by other investigative bodies, other college security groups, sometimes other police departments. Faculty.

    Students can submit reports online. That's mainly it.
  - Q. So do you review these reports on a daily basis?
  - A. Daily.

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- Q. And you do a screen at that time as to whether the report will be entered into a disciplinary process?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. If there is a decision or an initial decision to move forward with the judicial process, what do you do to initiate that process?
  - A. So in either case, serious misconduct or



- administrative-level response, we begin by sending the student a letter notifying them that we have received the report and what the next steps will be with the office.
  - Q. Is it typical that that will be the student's first report that they may have to have an interaction with the judicial process?
    - A. Yes.

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- O. How is that communicated to the student?
- A. Usually, via our Maxient software. Which sends the student an e-mail. The letters are form letters we've written before that we fill in the relevant information, review the letter, make sure there's no typos or inconsistencies, and then send via Maxient.
- Q. Let's focus on -- did you describe it as serious misconduct?
  - A. Um-hum.
- Q. Let's focus on that area.
- Take me through the process once an e-mail is sent to the student through Maxient.
- 22 A. So the -- our current process?
  - Q. Yes.



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A. The student receives an e-mail letting them know that we have received a report and would like to talk with them about next steps. They're invited to either call the Office, make an appointment; occasionally, we have them check their student schedule and make an appointment that seems convenient to their schedule. They're also welcome to ask for all of the material we're reviewing ahead of that conversation.

Many students do ask for that, and so what they will receive is what we call the allegation letter, which outlines, you know, what we have received, what our next steps are, what is included in the rest of the e-mail. The next thing they receive is a statement of understanding in which we outline the student's rights in the process as well as write out the actual alleged violations of the standards of conduct --

- O. Slow down.
- A. -- and give the students an opportunity to respond.

After that, we would include any reports that we have received or relevant information that we have reviewed that have brought us to believe there is a



potential violation of the standards. 1 2 And then for serious misconduct, we do -- I 3 send a letter home to parents. It does not outline the 4 It does say: This is what we have. behavior. This is 5 what we're responding to. It could possibly impact 6 your student's time at Dartmouth. We'd encourage you 7 to be in contact with them. So as an initial matter, a student will 8 O. typically receive an investigation letter; is that 9 10 right? 11 Α. Um-hum. The students can request to receive that whole packet at once, prior to meeting with us. 12 13 0. Prior to meeting with you? 14 Α. Um-hum. 15 0. And that's how it works now? 16 Α. Um-hum. 17 Is that right? O. 18 (Witness nods head.) Α. 19 0. Is that similar to the way that the process worked in March of 2017? 20 21 Α. Yes. 2.2 0. Okay. 23 With some changes to letters over time.



Α.

- Q. Okay. And is -- what is the purpose of the investigation letter?
  - A. To give official notification to the student about what the College is responding to.
  - Q. Okay. And what is the purpose of the statement of understanding?
  - A. To, again, give official notification but to then receive the student's response within five business days or seven calendar days.
  - Q. When you send this statement of understanding to the student, do you notify the students that there is a set amount of time within which to respond?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. And is the student also notified that they will have access to an adviser?
- 16 A. Yes.

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- Q. And who makes a determination as to who the adviser will be?
  - A. The student.
- Q. Does the Judicial Affairs Office offer candidates to be the adviser?
- A. Not specific people. We encourage students to consider their undergraduate dean, as someone who



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- frequently goes through the process. That's the office we most often work with. But a student can choose any Dartmouth staff, faculty, or student to be their adviser, and we will work with anyone they choose.
  - Q. When is the student given an opportunity to review materials that may have given rise to the allegation letter?
    - A. Upon receipt of the allegation packet.
  - Q. Okay. What happens after the statement of understanding is returned to the Judicial Affairs Office by the student?
  - A. So we look over the statement of understanding to see how the student has responded, determine what our next steps will be regarding what type of hearing. We then look at our calendar and see if we can find time to schedule it. We try to use the next available hearing that works with both the student's schedule and the office's schedule.
  - Q. Um-hum. Does the Judicial Affairs Office work with the student to ensure that the hearing is one that the student can attend?
  - A. We work with the student's schedule and then reach out to the student to confirm the date and time



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that we have chosen based on their class schedule. We don't allow -- or, nor, don't generally make an exception for things like athletics or student extracurricular commitments, but we do not pull students out of class for hearings.

- Q. Okay. How does the Judicial Affairs Office prepare materials for a Committee on Standards hearing?
- So when we receive the student response, we Α. begin what we call the draft case packet by taking out of the allegation packet the item we sent and putting in the student's filled-out version of that statement of understanding. Student are provided with a date by which they need to present any information they would like considered for inclusion in the packet. We then take whatever information is provided, review that with the hearing chair, who makes the ultimate decision about what does or doesn't get included in the packet. We add a table of contents and take out the parent letter, as it is irrelevant to the decision of the Committee that the College reached out to the parent. And then the packet is sent to the hearing chair for final review. And once the hearing chair okays it, it is then sent to the Committee and is sent to the

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student for them to have prior to the hearing.

- Q. And where are the rules that apply to the Committee on Standards hearing and the entire process located?
  - A. The student handbook.
- Q. Are students provided with a copy of the student handbook?
- A. Students have access to the student handbook online. When a student comes through our office, -- I don't know at the time of this particular case which we were operating. We did, at one point, provide a paper copy of the student handbook. We have moved over to providing links to the student handbook online and allowing for a paper copy if requested by the student.
- Q. Do you know whether the students are ever asked to confirm that they have reviewed and understood the terms of the student handbook in writing?
- A. I can only speak to our process. In our process, when the student responds on the statement of understanding, it includes that they have been notified where information about the process is, and they are confirming that notification. And I do not ever ask them to confirm if they have read the handbook.



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- Q. How does the chair for the Committee on Standards hearing get assigned?
- A. So at the start of every term, we collect the schedules of our faculty members, our student members, and our staff members, as well as our chairs. And then based on their availability, we complete an entire term schedule, trying to be equitable in how we utilize the time that our chairs, faculty, staff and students have provided to us.
  - Q. Okay. Who sits on a Committee on Standards?
- A. For a Committee on Standards hearing, we would have a hearing chair, who is a nonvoting member; then two members of the faculty; one administrator or staff member; and two students.
- Q. And how are the members of the Committee on Standards chosen?
- A. Faculty members are appointed via the dean of the faculty. I believe through a lottery system. They have to be tenured in order to be on the Committee.

  They're appointed for a two-year term, of which they serve two terms out of every year.
- Students have the option to nominate or be -- self-nominate or be nominated in the fall. And we



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review applications and check judicial records and generally invite students to be a part of the Committee that way. Students can also be elected by their peers in the spring.

Staff members are appointed by the president, and that appointment is termless. It just continues on until the staff member is no longer available, retires, or leaves the college.

- Q. And how are the individual members that will sit on a Committee on Standards hearing chosen for a particular hearing?
- A. The best way to describe it would be at random. It is scheduling 60 people into 20 hearings over the course of a term based on their individual availability. We try to make sure there's a balance of gender, there is a balance of background, but we can't always guaranty that, depending on the availability of the Committee members. We do the best we can, but by and large, I would describe it as random.
- Q. What is the Chair's responsibility for a Committee on Standards hearing?
- A. The Chair is responsible to review and approve the packet before it goes out to the Committee.



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- The Chair is responsible to ensure that the Committee

  hearing follows all of the standard operating

  procedures. The Chair participates in questioning, and

  the Chair facilitates deliberation.
  - Q. But the Chair is not a voting member; is that right?
    - A. The Chair is not a voting member.
  - Q. What is the Judicial Affairs Office's responsibility during a hearing?
  - Α. Our responsibilities are similar, but we don't question. So we are there to ensure that the standard operating procedures are followed. We're also there to make sure everyone has a packet, everyone has access to the water or snacks they might need, that if people need access to different rooms or private spaces, that we're facilitating that access. the voice recorder in the hearing. So that's our responsibility. And we are watching the clock, to make sure we are taking breaks at regular intervals. And as we sit in on the majority of hearings, between Adam and I, we're looking to ensure equity across the hearing So hearing chairs do sit in, but there are experience. five of them and two of us. We have a more conclusive

1	view of making sure people are treated in the same way.
2	Also, we're not asking questions, but we are listening
3	or we may suggest to a hearing chair a rephrasing of a
4	question, if we hear something that sounds like it may
5	present the impression of bias or may be implicitly
6	biased. Or if a question goes outside the scope of
7	what the Committee should be reviewing, we might call
8	that to the attention of the hearings officer. We're
9	an extra pair of ears but not there to make any
10	judgment or offer any information that would be
11	relevant to the case.
12	Q. Does the Judicial Affairs Office assign more
13	than one person to a hearing?

14 A. No.

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- Q. And does the person that's assigned by the Judicial Affairs Office participate in the hearing and the deliberative process?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And if there is a finding of responsibility, will the Judicial Affairs Office employee also be present during the sanctioning process?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. The Judicial Affairs Office employee does not



1 have any voting rights; is that correct? 2 That is correct. Α. 3 Other than you, who has responsibility at the 0. Judicial Affairs Office for overseeing a judicial 4 5 proceeding? 6 Adam Knowlton Young. Α. And is it just the two of you? 7 0. 8 Α. It is. 9 What happens once a decision of the Q. 10 Committee on Standards has been made with regard to 11 responsibility? 12 So if a Committee finds a student responsible Α. 13 for one or any combination of allegations that have 14 been brought forward, we would disclose to the 15 Committee, as they entered into a sanctioning 16 conversation, the judicial history of the student, 17 whether they have been before the Committee before, 18 whether there's any relevant administrative hearings 19 that should play in or could play into their decision

No cases are the same, and so we can't offer directive based on the same case before, but we can

making, and then precedence for the Committee for

similar findings of responsibility.



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what sanctions will be issued after a finding of responsibility?

- A. The Committee on Standards.
- O. And does it have to be a unanimous vote?
- A. It does not.

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- Q. And what happens after a decision has been made to find responsibility and a decision has been made with regard to sanctions?
- The Committee is thanked for their time and Α. dismissed. The hearing chair -- well, let me -- after a decision is made, the hearing chair may ask if there's anything the Committee members specifically want delivered to the student. So "Any closing notes?" "Anything you'd like me to put?" Some hearing chairs may confirm they have written down the important parts for their rationale. Some hearing chairs, I think, don't feel they need to rehash what they have already written down. I mean, I think that's a preference Then the Committee is thanked and dismissed for the evening. The hearing chair then goes to write up the rationale for the decision and the case note for the decision and prepares to meet with the student the following day. We try to have students meet with them



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within 24 hours of the end of the hearing so that the student's not left wondering what the outcome was. And that meeting is held with the student's adviser and their undergraduate dean, if that's a different person.

- Q. And so I think you just answered my question, but who notifies the student of any decision of the Committee on Standards?
- A. So traditionally, it is the hearing chair and a meeting with the student, their undergraduate dean, and the, at times, their adviser, if that's different and the student chooses to have them present. I think we leave it to the hearing chair as to whether or not additional people would be in the room at the start.

  And then we'll work with those people over the course of a meeting. Occasionally, I have had a hearing chair who has been unwell, and I have gone and delivered the outcome. But it is most often the chair.
- Q. Okay. We have talked about the process for the Committee on Standards hearing and various people's involvement. What is the role of the adviser throughout this process?
- A. The role of the adviser is to be an impartial support to the student. To listen to how the student



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is preparing to enter into the hearing. To review a student's statement and offer feedback. The adviser is not an advocate, so it is not someone speaking on behalf of the student, but it may be someone who helps connect the student with the relevant or appropriate person to get a question answered. Often, advisers provide an emotional support for students, as well, as they're going through the process. But that is mainly their role, is to help the student prepare.

- Q. Once the decision has been made, communicated to the student, what is the next step in the process, if any?
- A. So the student is notified of when the sanction will be enacted, whether immediately or whether at the end of a review period. The student has the opportunity to request review. A request for review can be based on one of two things. The first being a procedural error during their COS hearing. So that could be leading up to the hearing and our work with our office during the hearing itself. Or new information not readily available at the time of the hearing that has relevance to whether or not the student would have been found responsible. They have

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generally seven days to submit that. And that is sent with the case packet and any other relevant case materials to a review officer outside of our office who takes a look at what the student has brought forward, takes a look at what materials are in the case packet or are in the overall case documents, and determines whether either of those two thresholds have been met.

- Q. And how is a decision communicated once the request for review has been considered by the dean or the designee?
- A. Generally, requests for reviews are delivered via e-mail by the review officer, unless there is a concern for the impact it may have on a student whether emotionally or whether we're trying to connect the student with resources to get through the next steps.

  In which case, the review officer can designate whom they wish to deliver that.
- Q. And once the decision has been communicated by the reviewing officer, is there any further step that a student can take if the request for review has been denied?
- A. No. The process at that point has ended.

  The College has followed its administrative processes,



and there is no further appeal.

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- Q. What happens if the request for review is granted?
- A. When a request for review is granted, we follow what the review officer has requested as the next step. So at times, this means adjusting a sanction. At times, this might mean having another hearing. We would be taking our lead from the review officer and start whatever the -- we've been directed to do based on our normal process.
- Q. Ms. Strong, when a student has received an allegation letter, and it's at the end of a term, and a hearing can't be held during that term, what does the College do with regard to the student's enrollment status for the next term, pending a hearing?
- A. So we would put a judicial hold on the student's account, which would not allow them to check in for the next term, and we would schedule them for the first available hearing in the following term, if they were needing a full COS hearing. For a student who's admitting to behavior, who we can't fit in before finals, we would do a -- if they requested a one-on-one hearing, we would do that during the interim.



1	resolved. So if it's a behavioral concern, they can't
2	return until there's been a judicial hearing and a
3	determination of responsibility. If there are other
4	concerns around wellness or health, that is outside of
5	my purview.

- Q. Okay. With regard to the effect of a decision not to pursue an allegation letter based on a report that you have received, what is the impact of that decision? In other words, is it considered an adjudication?
- 11 A. No.

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- 12 Q. And -- okay. Ms. Strong, when did you first learn about Mark Anderson?
  - A. We received a report in March of 2017 regarding a protective order that had been put in place. And that was the first time I was aware of Mark Anderson, to my knowledge.
  - Q. So you were not aware, at least at that time, of him having any previous involvement with the Judicial Affairs Office?
    - A. Not off the top of my head.
- Q. Okay. And how did you learn about
- 23 Mr. Anderson?



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- Q. Do you have a recollection of whether Kristi Clemens reached out to Mark Anderson?
  - A. My memory says she did.
- Q. And do you have a recollection of whether she reported back with regard to her reaching out to Mark Anderson?
  - A. My memory is that she did.
- Q. And after she reported back, did the group consider whether the restraining order necessitated the sending of an allegation letter?
- A. I think that we determined, in fact, I know that we determined at that time that we did not have enough information to move forward with allegations at that time. That the restraining order had been put in place outside of the work of our campus colleagues, and we were not going to be investigating further because it wasn't an on-campus or campus-related issue. And so we were not going to pursue allegations, but should more information become available, we would review again.
- Q. Okay. At some point in time, did you learn that there had been a violation of the restraining order?



1 A. In May of 2017.

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- Q. Okay. Do you have a recollection of when in May of 2017?
- A. It, again, came in on the activity log, and I don't recall the exact date.
- Q. And with regard to the receipt of the original restraining order, do you have a recollection of what term you received that information?
  - A. I do not.
- Q. Okay. When you received the information about the violation of the restraining order, what did you do?
- A. So we reviewed all of the available information regarding that incident, which included an arrest of a student, which would be a violation of Standard 6 of the Dartmouth Standards of Conduct, and that arrest been based on continued harassment of a student -- of another person who had taken out a protective order. And in reviewing the behavior that brought on the protective order, the behavior that was a violation of the protective order and the arrest, we determined it was appropriate at that point to move forward with allegations, based on the totality of the

	JOHN DUE VS TRUSTEES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
1	information.
2	Q. And who made that decision?
3	A. I can none of us makes a decision in a
4	vacuum. Me, but in consultation with colleagues.
5	Q. Who wrote the allegation letter that was sent
6	to Mr. Anderson after the there was a decision to
7	pursue the allegations?
8	A. I believe it was signed by Adam. It is a
9	form letter. And we both would have reviewed it before
LO	sending.
L1	Q. Was there a discussion about the allegations
L2	that would be made in the allegation letter?
L3	A. There always is.
L4	Q. And the two of you reviewed the allegations
L5	that were made in that letter before it was sent?
L6	A. We did.
L7	Q. And does that allegation letter get sent with
L8	other materials?
L9	A. Yes.
20	Q. And it was sent with other materials?
21	A. To my knowledge.

What happened after the allegation letter was



sent to Mr. Anderson?

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- A. My memory is that he did meet with Adam.

  They had a conversation about next steps. Fairly

  standard interaction regarding a student case.
  - Q. Was Adam the person that was assigned to be the point for the Judicial Affairs Office for the proceeding with Mr. Anderson in May of 2017?
  - A. Adam was available at the time that

    Mr. Anderson wanted to come in. I don't think that I

    would describe any of our work flow as assignments or

    directives. If I had been available when Mr. Anderson

    was available, I would have met with him.
  - Q. Okay. Do you know what happened after Adam met with Mr. Anderson?
  - A. At some point, we were either contacted by Mr. Anderson or his dean regarding a request to delay having a hearing until the outcome of the arrest could be determined.
  - Q. Okay. Along with the allegation letter, was there a statement of understanding that was sent to Mr. Anderson?
    - A. There was.
- Q. Do you know whether Mr. Knowlton Young reviewed that with Mr. Anderson?



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- Are you aware whether Mr. Anderson returned Ο. the statement of understanding letter to the Office of Judicial Affairs?
  - Α. He -- I don't recall.
- Do you remember in May of 2017 having any Ο. conversation with Mr. Anderson's assigned adviser?
  - His chosen adviser? Α.
  - Yeah, excuse me, his chosen adviser. 0.
- I'm sure I spoke to Mr. Anderson at some 10 Α. point about his request to delay.
- Were you the one who considered his request 12 Ο. 13 for delay?
  - Α. I would have considered it in consultation with colleagues.
  - And what was the decision that was made with regard to the request --
  - Α. That it was a completely average request. That we were going to permit him to delay a hearing until the outcome of his arrest was determined, but that he would be told he could not return to campus until his judicial matter was resolved.
    - What was the basis for telling Mr. Anderson 0.



- that he couldn't return to campus until the matter was
  resolved?
- 3 A. So the request was at his -- was made by him.
- 4 There was not a delay on the part of the College. And
- 5 | we would have moved forward with the hearing in the
- 6 summer when he was not registered to be here anyway.
- 7 And so because we were delaying based on a schedule we
- 8 did not know, what we said was: You can delay, but
- 9 | we'll need to resolve this before you return.
- 10 Q. Okay. And that was communicated to
- 11 | Mr. Anderson?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 O. And did he acknowledge that he understood
- 14 | that was the case, that he needed to resolve this
- 15 | before he returned to school?
- 16 A. I believe he communicated -- that was
- 17 | communicated to him by Adam and Ann. And I believe he
- 18 | did acknowledge, but I was -- I don't recall being in
- 19 on those exchanges.
- 20 Q. Was there any activity with regard to
- 21 | Mr. Anderson's allegation letter during the summer term
- 22 of 2017?

A. Only to say that we were awaiting -- in our



1	weekly reviews of cases pending cases, we were
2	awaiting notification from him that he was ready to
3	move forward.
4	Q. And at some point in time, did Mr. Anderson
5	return to Hanover to attend the hearing for the
6	Committee on Standards?
7	A. No.
8	Q. No. That was not phrased well.
9	What happened in the fall term of 2017 with
10	regard strike that.
11	When did Mr. Anderson return to participate
12	in the allegation process?
13	A. Mr. Anderson returned to campus, my
14	understanding with the intention of going to class, at
15	the start of the fall term, 2017. He interacted with
16	our office at our request.
17	Q. And what happened?

We had notified him he needed to resolve

before coming to campus. He came to campus without

him that we were concerned that he had come back to

campus without resolution of his judicial case. And

that there was concern that he was not following the

doing so. Adam and I met with him in person. Notified



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directives of college officials, and that that was problematic. And that there was an immediate temporary suspension under consideration. And if he could help us to understand why he was on campus, having not resolved his judicial case, that would help us to fully participate in that conversation.

- Q. And what did Mr. Anderson do in response to the concerns that you raised?
- A. Mr. Anderson expressed that he had been unaware that he needed to resolve his judicial concerns before coming to campus. He was distraught about the possibility of having to go home and concerned -- he let us know his lawyer was supposed to send a letter to the office explaining what the outcome of the State case was. We had not received that. And so we let him know we had not received that. But he was seemingly lost in the process in a way that was unexpected to myself.
- Q. After that meeting, did you schedule a hearing for the Committee on Standards?
  - A. We did.
- Q. And did that hearing take place?
  - A. It did.



- 1 A. He still had a judicial hold.
  - Q. Judicial hold. Okay.

What was your role at the hearing in

4 | September of 2017?

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- 5 A. So my role was to help facilitate a hearing.
- 6 I operated the voice recording machine and ensured that
- 7 all members of the hearing had the case packets and any
- 8 other items that they needed. Pens, pads, water,
- 9 | snacks. I ensured that there were private meeting
- 10 | spaces for the student and the adviser and that we
- 11 | followed our standard operating procedure throughout
- 12 | the hearing.
- Q. Was there anything that Mr. Anderson asked be
- 14 | included in the hearing that he was not allowed to
- 15 | present?

- 16 A. I don't recall.
- 17 Q. Were you involved in the deliberation process
- 18 | after the hearing occurred?
- 19 A. I was present for the deliberation process.
- 20 O. Do you have any recollection of participating
- 21 in the deliberation process?
- 22 A. I do not.
  - Q. Once there was a decision made by the



- Committee on Standards to find responsibility for the allegation, were you involved in the sanctions decision?
  - A. So I was present for the conversation around deciding an appropriate sanction; I did not participate in that conversation. I would have, in my role as a staffer for the hearing, brought forward any relevant judicial history for the student and brought forward any relevant precedent regarding how the Committee has responded in other similar cases.
  - Q. Do you have a recollection of whether there was a prior judicial history for Mr. Anderson?
    - A. I don't recall.
  - Q. Was the decision regarding sanctions one that was made by the members of the Committee on Standards?
    - A. Yes.

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- Q. And you did not have a voting role in that sanctions decision; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And you did not make any recommendations with regard to the sanctions; is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. All right. After the decision was made by



- 1 therefore, she determined that he should be given a new 2 hearing with a new committee and, in the intervening 3 period, that he should not be on campus and not be 4 enrolled. 5 0. Okay. Once the review letter was received by 6 the Judicial Affairs Office, what did the 7 Judicial Affairs Office do next? In consultation with colleagues, we 8 Α. determined that we were concerned about sending a 9 10 review letter that did not permit Mark to be on campus 11 to him. We weren't entirely sure where he was. 12 What -- like, we were just concerned about him. And so 13 we determined that delivering that information in 14 person, with the ability for his dean to be present and 15 for us to provide resources, was the safest course. 16 So was the review letter delivered to 0. 17 Mr. Anderson in person? 18 My memory is yes. Α. Who delivered the decision on the review 19 0. 20 letter to Mr. Anderson? 21 My memory is that I did. Α.
  - Q. Was anybody there with you?
    - A. His dean.



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- Q. Once the review letter was delivered, was a new allegation letter sent to Mr. Anderson?
  - A. I believe it was provided at the same time as the review outcome.
    - Q. Who was that allegation letter drafted by?
  - A. It would have been drafted in consultation between Adam and I, and we would have checked in with other colleagues to make sure that it fully encompassed what the COS was to review.
  - Q. What was the process after the new allegation letter was delivered to Mr. Anderson?
    - A. The process would be the same as the process for the first hearing.
    - Q. Okay. So that would mean that Mr. Anderson would be given an opportunity to respond to the statement of understanding?
      - A. Um-hum.
      - Q. And a new case packet would be prepared?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And he would be given a new Committee on Standards hearing; is that correct?
- 22 A. That's correct.
  - Q. Do you have a current recollection of when



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- A. So we are working with students who have a variety of things going on. I don't recall the reason why he gave us he wanted more time. We would generally allow a student with a reasonable request to have more time to respond.
- Q. At some point in time, did you become concerned that Mr. Anderson might not have the capacity to participate in the judicial process?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. When did you develop that concern?
- 12 A. Over the month of October into November.
- 13 Q. of 2017?
- 14 A. 2017.
- Q. And at some point in time, did you
- 16 | communicate that to Mr. Anderson?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Did you also communicate that to his adviser?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 O. And that was Dean Hudak?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Did you communicate that to Mr. Anderson in
- 23 writing?



- Q. Do you know whether she recommended to Mr. Anderson that he engage in counseling?
  - A. Not offhand.

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- Q. At some point, did Mr. Anderson communicate to you that he was considering taking a medical leave?
  - A. I believe he did.
- Q. At some point in time, did you communicate with Mr. Anderson that if he took a medical leave, that the hearing would be suspended until such time as he returned from that medical leave?
  - A. I believe I did.
- Q. Do you have a recollection of whether

  Mr. Anderson ever told you that he planned to seek a

  medical leave?
  - A. My recollection is that it was something he was considering. I don't know how far down that path he shared with me he had gotten.
- Q. At some point in time, did you set a deadline by which Mr. Anderson would need to tell you that he was either taking a medical leave or that he was going to proceed with his hearing?
- 22 A. Yes.
  - Q. And do you have a recollection of when you



- told Mr. Anderson that he needed to make a decision one
  way or another?
  - A. I believe it would have been in November, as we were running out of time to have a second hearing during the fall term.
  - Q. Okay. And was it your hope to have a hearing during the fall term?
    - A. Yes.

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- Q. And was there a particular reason that you wanted to have a hearing during the fall term?
- A. We try to resolve things for students so they can make informed decisions about their next steps. To continue to have this case open didn't seem to behoove any of us. There was no reason that I was being given to not get it done in the fall term. And so I'm aiming to have it done before the close of the term.
  - Q. And did you communicate that to Mr. Anderson?
  - A. I think so.
- Q. And were you communicating that to his adviser, as well?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. At some point in time, did you tell
- 23 Mr. Anderson that because he had not told you whether



1	delivered in Dean Biron's letter, nor did it accurately
2	reflect the College's expectations about his ability to
3	enroll prior to the resolution of his hearing. So we
4	were looking to administratively correctly identify his
5	status with the college.

- Q. Who ultimately was the person who made the decision and wrote to communicate that decision to Mr. Anderson?
  - A. I believe it was Dean Reed.
- Q. Did the formalization of the immediate temporary suspension impact Mr. Anderson's status on campus?
  - A. I don't believe it should have.
- Q. After the immediate temporary suspension, did you continue to communicate with Mr. Anderson?
  - A. My recollection is I did.
  - Q. Okay. Do you have a recollection of communicating with Mr. Anderson about his hearing after the immediate temporary suspension was enacted?
    - A. Yes.

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Q. At some point in time, you removed yourself from Mr. Anderson's judicial process. Do you have a recollection of when that was?



- 1 A. It was the beginning of December.
  - Q. And at that time, had any decision been made by the Committee on Standards with regard to the second judicial proceeding?
    - A. You mean had a Committee --
  - Q. At that time, a Committee on Standards had not met again to consider the second allegation letter that had been sent, correct?
    - A. Correct.

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- Q. Do you know whether a Committee on Standards hearing had been scheduled at that time that you removed yourself from the process?
- A. If it hadn't been confirmed, we were very close.
- Q. At that point in time, had a statement of understanding been returned to the Judicial Affairs Office either admitting or denying the allegations?
  - A. I don't recall.
- Q. Were you involved with the second Committee on Standards hearing that considered the allegations against Mr. Anderson?
- 22 A. No.
  - Q. Do you know who was present at that hearing?



1 I know Adam staffed that hearing and that the 2 hearing chair was Kate Burke. I don't recall who else 3 was on that hearing panel. 4 Were you involved after you removed yourself Ο. 5 from the process in preparing any documents for the 6 hearing? 7 Α. No. Okay. You weren't involved in the 8 0. 9 consideration of the second hearing at all, right? 10 Α. Right. 11 0. Okay. And you were not involved in 12 communicating the results of that hearing to 13 Mr. Anderson; is that correct? 14 Α. I was not involved, no. 15 0. Did you have any further involvement with 16 Mr. Anderson's judicial process after you removed 17 yourself from it in December of 2017? 18 Α. No. 19 Q. Okay. 20 MR. SMITH: Can we take a quick break? 21 (Discussion off the record.) 22 (Lunch recess taken at 12:11 p.m.) 23 (Deposition resumed at 2:05 p.m.)



1	MR. SMITH: Objection.	
2	You can answer.	
3	A. Based on what we had, we would have needed	
4	more information to make a determination as to whether	
5	or not a violation occurred, as the behavior was being	
6	investigated outside of the college. And your own	
7	conversation with Kristi Clemens, as she reported back	
8	to us, led us to believe there was additional	
9	information that was missing. That there was two sides	
10	to the report. We determined at that point that we	
11	would not take any further action on the report as we	
12	received it. And we didn't.	
13	BY MR. ANDERSON:	
14	Q. Very well.	
15	You said that you needed additional	
16	information in order to determine if you wanted to	
17	raise allegations. Could you describe this additional	
18	information?	
19	MR. SMITH: Objection.	
20	But you can answer.	
21	A. A report about someone requesting protective	
22	custody or protective order. We would generally be	
23	wanting statements from all witnesses. We would want	



1	to have the ability to interview those witnesses, to	
2	get a better picture of what went on. Again, because	
3	this was done well outside the purview of the college	
4	we were not going to have access to all of that	
5	information, and we were not going to start an	
6	investigation of our own into behavior that occurred	
7	well off campus and not on another college campus. And	
8	so we did not seek more information at that time. We	
9	offered you support on campus.	
10	BY MR. ANDERSON:	
11	Q. So if you had decided that the information in	
12	the report alone indicated a violation that could	
13	potentially justify imposing a disciplinary sanction	
14	against a student, you would be able to raise	
15	allegations without further information, right, if	

19 MR. SMITH: Objection.

imposing a sanction?

A. I would say for the type of report we received regarding you, no, I would not have made a decision to pursue action without additional information in any case. Had it been a report of an

there was some sort of statement made that, on its

face, without additional information, would justify



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In your mind, how does that differ from my case?

MR. SMITH: Objection.

So Mark, there was less than a year between Α. the two points of review. There was additional new information that was brought to the attention of the College. And that new information made the previously reviewed information appear to be more of a pattern of conduct rather than one interaction. We do not make a decision to expel; we make a decision to raise judicial allegations, which is what we did. And it was the Committee that made the determination about how to find or not find you responsible and what, if any, sanction was appropriate. That was not an individual reviewing the same information twice, at one point, not raising allegations, and at one point, entering into a decision on sanction; that was the Office conducting its normal business using the procedures of the College appropriately there.

### BY MR. ANDERSON:

Q. So your statement is that -- so there was a restraining order against me. You're saying that the statement that I made in violation of the restraining



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1	officer who was present at my first hearing, it might		
2	be necessary for me to request information from you		
3	specifically to understand what occurred at my first		
4	hearing?		
5	MR. SMITH: Objection.		
6	You can answer.		
7	A. You were granted an entirely fresh and clean		
8	new hearing, and so the information I had to share		
9	about your first hearing was largely irrelevant.		
10	MR. ANDERSON: Sorry. Could the court		
11	reporter read my question back.		
12	(The record was read as requested.)		
13	MR. ANDERSON: Okay. Thank you.		
14	BY MR. ANDERSON:		
15	Q. So, Katharine, if a student didn't understand		
16	what occurred at a judicial hearing of his, if they		
17	weren't able to understand how it could be in line with		
18	an interpretation of the student handbook, is there any		
19	way for them to figure out what went on other than		
20	asking the Judicial Affairs representative who was		
21	present at that hearing?		
22	A. Yeah, a student could review the recording of		
23	their hearing. A student could talk to another member		



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- the College has responsibilities to comply with federal law and with its own handbook. And I am instructing the witness to not answer your questions so that she can comply with the law and the handbook.
- 5 MR. ANDERSON: Hmm. Okay.
- 6 BY MR. ANDERSON:

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- Q. In your own words, could you explain why
  Dartmouth initially decided to raise disciplinary
  allegations against me and what it hoped to achieve by
  doing this?
- MR. SMITH: I'm going to object to the extent that it's relevant (verbatim).

13 But --

A. Dartmouth received notification there had been a violation of a previously enacted protective order. In reviewing that notification, we determined that it was appropriate to move forward both regarding a violation of state law and that, following the protective order, which was enacted after a -- I'm missing a word -- a grouping of conduct, that the new conduct was of the same vein, continued harassment of the same non-Dartmouth community members, and that this was something for the Committee on Standards to



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- 1 consider, whether or not it rose to the level of a 2 violation and whether or not there was an appropriate 3 response to be given to that. BY MR. ANDERSON: 4 5 O. Okay. So it was -- would you say it was in 6 order to investigate the alleged violation of a 7 protective order that was issued against me on or about 8 May 4? 9 Objection. MR. SMITH: 10 You can answer. 11 Α. I think that it was both the protective --12 the violation of state law, the protective order, and 13 then the new conduct in the context of the previously 14 reported conduct, making that conduct appear more in 15 line with our harassment standard than it had been 16 previously.
- 17 BY MR. ANDERSON:

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- Q. Okay. Do you remember the -- there was one e-mail that I sent after the -- when Dartmouth initially received the report at the end of March; do you remember that e-mail?
- MR. SMITH: Objection.
- You can answer, if you know.



## In the Matter Of:

## ANDERSON vs TRUSTEES OF DARTMOUTH

1:19-cv-109-SM

## **KATHARINE STRONG**

December 20, 2019

Volume 2



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#### KATHARINE STRONG Volume 2 ANDERSON vs TRUSTEES OF DARTMOUTH

December 20, 2019

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
2	DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE				
3	MARK ANDERSON, ) Plaintiff, )				
4	V. Civil Action No. ) 1:19-cv-109-SM				
5	TRUSTEES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, )  Defendant. )				
6	)				
7	VOLUME 2 CONTINUED DEPOSITION				
8	- of -  KATHARINE STRONG				
9	taken on Friday, December 20, 2019, at				
10	Hanover Inn Dartmouth, Two East Wheelock Street, Hanover, New Hampshire,				
11	commencing at 1:35 p.m.				
12	APPEARANCES:				
13	ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF:				
14	MARK ANDERSON, PRO SE (Via Videoconference)				
15	ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT:				
16	SHAPLEIGH SMITH, JR., ESQUIRE				
17	Dinse P.C. 209 Battery Street, P.O. Box 988				
18	Burlington, Vermont 05402-0988 (802) 864-5751   ssmith@dinse.com				
19	DANA SCADUTO, ESQUIRE				
20	Dartmouth College Office of the General Counsel				
21	63 South Main Street, Suite 301 Hanover, New Hampshire 03755				
22	(603) 646-2444   dana.scaduto@dartmouth.edu				
23	ALSO PRESENT: ELIZABETH EWING (Via Videoconference)				
24					
25	COURT REPORTER: KAREN L. WRIGHT, RPR, CRR				



#### KATHARINE STRONG Volume 2 ANDERSON vs TRUSTEES OF DARTMOUTH

December 20, 2019

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resulted in a pattern of behavior to which the college is responding.

- Q. Okay. But are there any cases where the further -- the subsequent action was not deemed to be worthy of imposing the sanction upon the student but the prior action was?
  - MR. SMITH: Objection.
  - Q. BY MR. ANDERSON: As was in my case.
- A. That is a mischaracterization of your case, so I cannot answer that question.
  - Q. In what way?
- A. You contacted the other person in May. That the committee did not find you responsible for a violation of Standard VI does not mean that the committee did not believe that you had contacted the other student in a manner similar to what you had done before, where you had been told to stop contacting, you continued to contact, now you've got a protective order and you make contact. That is a pattern of behavior.

The Standard VI is whether or not there was a violation of law. The committee did not make a determination of that. But the Standard II is about the entire pattern, not just the report from March.

And so what you have described and are asking me to answer does not characterize your case.

